THE REBELS DRIVEN OUT.

Point Batteries.

Their Quarters Burned and Stores Captured.

OCCUPATION OF TAPPAHANNOCK.

The Rebels Evacuating Fredericksburg.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17, 1862. Intelligence was received to-day from the Potomae flotills, which on the 14th inst. visited the town of Urbana. A boat's crew was sent ashore there, but when within a few yards of the beach they were fired upon from the rifle-pits. No one was injured. The best received several bullets in her bull. The Jacob Bell, being the nearest, immediately opened fire upon the Rebels, which scattered them in every direction. After this the flotilla proceeded on its voyage toward Fredericksburg. Arriving opposite Lowry's Point batteries, they commenced from the whole fleet to shell the works and fortifications, driving out the pickets who have occupied them since its evacuation, twelve days ago, by a large

body of the Rebel army.

After the shelling, the boats' crews landed and proceeded to burn some one hundred and fifty plank and log houses used by the Rebels as quarters which were entirely consumed, after which the boats returned to their ships, loaded with blankets, quilts, medicines, and muskets left by the Rebels in their

The feet thence proceeded to the town of Tappahannock, about two miles above Fort Lowrey, arriving off which a blank cartridge was fired and a flag of truce hoisted, which was responded to by the people of the town by displaying a number of white

Our commander, with his gig's crew, landed, when they were met at the beach by a large concourse of persons of all colors, and, it seemed, with great demonstrations by the dark population, one old woman exclaiming, " Bress God, the Yankees have

The American flag was run over one of the largest houses in the town, when it was hailed with enthustastic cheering by the crews of our own gunboats. Subsequently our Commander was informed that some of the people of the place had said that as soon as we left it would be torn down. Our Commander then politely told them if it was he would give them six hours to leave the town before he burnt it.

Information was given by the contrabands that four large schooners and other obstructions had been placed in the narrow channel of the river, five miles this side of Fredericksburg to prevent our approach to that place, where lie the steamers St. Nicholas, Eureks and Logan, the former mounted with two

As far as could be learned there were no Rebel soldiers on the neck of land lying between the Poto mac and Rappahannock, excepting a few picket eavalry, mostly composed of Marylanders, to prevent the escape of negroes.

On the 15th instant the Fleet lay off Tappahannock about fifty miles below Fredericksburg. Our fleet captured the aloop Reindeer, loaded with oysters, shad, cedar posts and carpet bags containing a quantity of clothes for the Rebels with many letters. from which it was ascertained that the Rebels were evacuating Fredericksburg and talking of burning the town to keep it from falling into our hands.

The fleet then proceeded down the river to Collins's Creek, and there cut out two very fine schooners, one of them being the Sidney A. Jones, of Baltimore. Just below the creek two Secession soldiers were captured. Contraband goods were found there

and appropriated, but the liquor was all destroyed.
RICEROND, Va. Tuesday, April 15, 1862—Via Norfelk.
Five Union gunboats went to Urbans, on the Rappahannock River, on Sunday, and next day ded to Tappahannock. No troops were landed. proceeded to Tappanannock.

This is supposed to be a reconnoissance or feint.

DISASTER ON THE SHENANDOAU.

A Transport with Troops Swamper tween Forty and Fifty of the Seventyfith Pennsylvania Drowned.

Winchester, Va. Thursday, April 17, 1862. Yesterday a large boat, containing a number of the men and officers of the 75th Pennsylvania Regiment, swamped at Castleman's Ferry, on the Shenandoah, drowning between forty and fifty men, and several officers. Among the latter are Adjutant Teatman, Captaid Wilson of the 3d Brigade, Commissary, and Captain Ward. The regiment was formerly commanded by Colonel Bohlen, now Acting Brigadier of the 3d Brigade, General Blenker's Di-

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI EXPE-DITION.

Bembardment of Fort Pillow-Rebel Works Very Strong-Com. Foote Clears Out Their Water Craft.

Washington, Thursday, April 17, 1862. The Navy Department has received the following dispatch from Flag-Officer Foote, telegraphed from Cairo, April 16, 1862:

"The mortars opened on the 14th, and soon cleared the river of all vessels. The shell fell in the Robel camp. The Robel works are strong and extensive. Two deserters came on board the gunboats, and say that Thomas Huger, ex-lieutenant, late of the U.S. Navy, is in command at Fort Pillow, and that Gen. Pillow and Com. Hollins have

MR DOUCICAULT AND THE CONFED-BRATE FLAG.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIR: In your issue of the 4th March I notice & communication from Mr. Boucicault, manager of the news of the Trent-seizure reached England), while Adelphi Theater." He denies what was never asence to his action after the arrival of the news of the

Mr. Boncicanlt's communication, as published in

did not countenance in his theater an outrage upon the American flag. I trust the following plain state- December. ment of facts will put the matter in its true light,

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA AT WORK

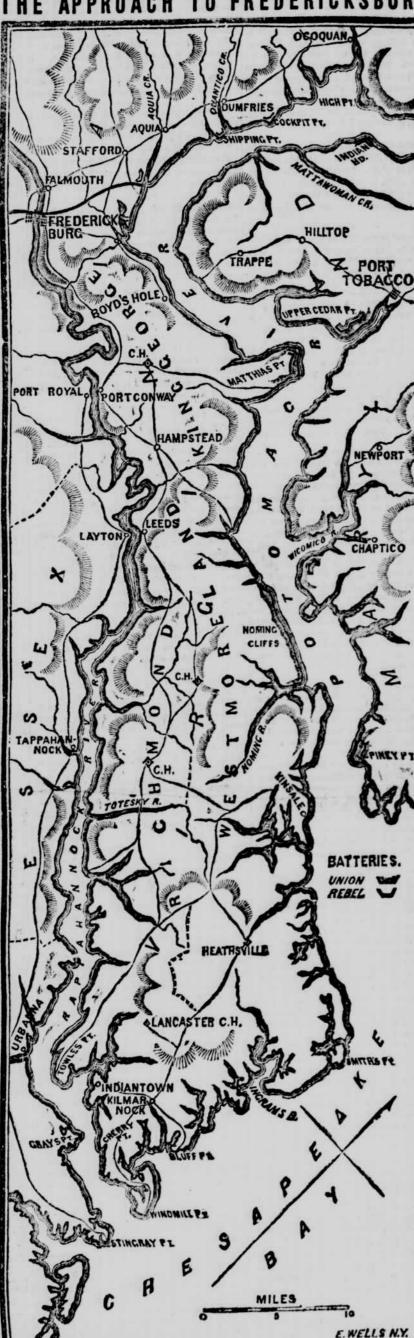


Tribune.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1862. Vol. XXII No. 6,564.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FREDERICKSBURG, GOOD NEWS FROM BANKS'S DIVISION turn to the beautiful encomponents of the grand



We give above a map showing the location of named on the map) is situated directly opposite the Urbana, Teppahannock, and Frederickeburg, on the mouth of Totesky River, and about two miles Rappahannock River. Lowry's Point (though not below Tappahannock.

Upon my way to Nice, I passed the third, fourth card is transparent enough in view of the real cirand fifth days of December in London. On the cumstances of the case. He simply denies having morning of the 3d December (one week after the raised "the Confederate flag" over "the stage of the passing down the Strand, I observed over the façade serted. He does not deny having raised it over the the charge made in the American journals in refer- of the New Royal Adelphi Theater two distinct front of the theater. He dare not deny the facts flag-staffs, standing out perpendicularly from the given above, unless he covets the unenviable repu-building. An United States flag was attached to one tation of a deliberate falsifier. Should be visit the

Mr. Boucleanly's communication, as published in your journal, contains the following statement:

New Tranzar Royal, Admirally 1

I have been informed that a paragraph has appeared in The N. Y. Times and The Evening Post, to the effect that I had displayed the Stare and Stripes over the stage of the Adelphi. In London, but on the arrival of the news of the Translation of the Translation of the States and Stripes over the stage of the Adelphi. This statement is untrue from beginning to end—spure in reaction—and, I regard to add, not the only falsehood which has been published concerning me in the American newspapers. Hundreds of similar paragraphs were showered upon may successful path while I resided is the United States.

The evident intention of this apparently broad disclaimer is to convey the impression that Mr. B. disclaimer is to convey the impression that Mr. B. with myown eyes. Whether it was continued any

longer I cannot say, as I left London on the 6th of The contemptible subterfuge of Mr. Boucicault's essary for travel east or westward bound.

burg, Wheeling, or Benwood to Washington and Baltimore-no document of the kind being now nec-

CAPTURE OF MOUNT JACKSON.

SURPRISE AND RETREAT OF THE REBELS.

MANY PRISONERS

The Rebels About to Fight at Rude's Hill.

Wasnington, Thursday, April 17, 1862. The following has been received at the War De-

Our troops occupied Mount Jackson at 7 o'clock his morning, and are now in front of Rude's Hill, ome cars. All these had been prepared with com- by our troops, who were surprised. bustible material for instant configration. Many prisoners have been taken and several horses captured from the enemy.

The troops have acted admirably. They were in notion at I o'clock in the morning.

Col. Carroll's brigade of Gen. Shields's division ed the advance on the back road to the rear of Mount Jackson, and Gen. McCall on the turnpike. Gen. Williams, with his main division, brought up

he reserved column. We shall occupy New-Market to-night.

Gen. Shields has so far recovered as to command his division in person.

STRASBURG, Va., Thursday, April 17, 1862 It is reported here by trustworthy officers that Generals Williame's and Shields's commands passed Stony Jackson. They surprised in a church a company of deal in these works. The report from the Ashby's Cavalry, fifty to sixty in number, together source is that from fifteen to twenty were killed by with three Lieutenants and the horses of the comof Colonel Cauby of the 66th Ohio, commander of shots during the cannonading. the post, to be forwarded to Baltimore.

Col. Canby, in person, keeps up active scouting through the mountain haunts of the Rebels with ant of our presence in force, but that they request bly few. rotection against Rebel depredations, having never taken part in the war. It is thought they are generally decidedly in favor of the restoration of the

SECOND DISPATCH. Dispatches from Gen. Banks, dated Mount Jack-

son this morning, state that he had seized two locomotives and several cars, saved the bridges, and taken many prisoners and several fine horses. His advance was so sudden that the enemy had not time o destroy their works or property, although every preparation was probably made to do so.

THE SIEGE OF YORKTOWN.

Yesterday, Richard Painter, of Berdan's Sharpshooters, was probably fatally shot while on picket. Other engagements took place yesterday, further treats to the left, and near James River, in which our street.

across the Peninsula-a scene as picturesque as unacross the Pennsula—a scene as picturesque as unexpected. In front a corresponding line of earthworks, marshes, more formidable, and flooded
ravines, constituting a line of defense pronounced
more formidable than any our arms anywhere have
yet encountered.

But to give over entirely a strong disposition to
speak of matters about which the country, I am
persuaded, would be glad to know something, I re-

rmy of the Potomac, now spread across the wood swampy, dreary Peninsula. I rode miles to-day along the line. The wonderful ad-ptation of our soldiers to circumstances was to be seen on all hands. Patches of wood of an acre or two had been cleared of the small trees for the encampment of regiments, and these occurred at regular intervals, and generally near a stream; though as for water, it was Merrimac, but as she does not come, it is everywhere; bowers, tastefully laid out and deco- that she was most likely injured by getting agroun rated, marked every spot. Groves of small pines, when last out. growing on all hands, supplied the abundant material. Not unfrequently taste and the rules of land-letters and dis would have pleased the eye of an artist; and in nearly every case there was a mingling of utility and

ent seldom met with in the Slave States. The front line of the corps is less than a mile from the Rebel line. The Warwick River, so called only at times, separates our pickets, who frequently hold conversations across. "What regiment do you belong to?" shouts one picket. "The 7th Georgis," is the response; " what regiment do you belong to ?" is shouted back. "The 102d Rhode Island, and we're going to whip you like -!" is the reply.

IN CAMP, KETES'S CORP. PENINSULA, Va., April 14, 1862. The enemy in the vicinity of Lee's Mills, for the where the enemy appears to be in force. The peo- last few days, have been busy, though precisely ple report that they intend giving a battle there. No doubt there was some particular motive for They recisted our advance in order to gain time for throwing a strong picket force across the Warwick the burning of bridges and railroad cars, engines, in the fact of our men. The fact of the enemy thus Are which had seemmulated at the terminas of the crossing and recrossing would seem to afford ground ead. But our movement was so sudden, and the for the inference that the river is not in reality atterly impassable, and that we might go over as well as retreat of the Rebels so precipitate, that we were they. Yesterday their pickets drove ours for some enabled to save the bridges, two locomotives, and sixty yards, but the ground was speedily regained

> Yesterday a small Rebel gunboat came up (or went down) James River, and opened with its single gun on a light battery which Gen. Keyes had posted of Hampton Roads. on our left, and though its firing was brisk from a rifled 32-pounder, no harm was done. This morning the operation was resumed at different points along a line on James River. The possession of this river is of the highest importance to the enemy. The Merrimac is the key. Hence you may rely on it that no risks will be run with her. She will be handled with prudence, and with reference to her value in blocksding James River and the defense of Norfolk. The enemy keep open a chain of communication with Norfolk and Richmond on our left, and via York River and the West Park and Richmond Railway on our right. By both routes they have been receiving re-enforcements, and it is presumed, more and heavy guns.

We learn from prisoners that during the firing on Creek last evening, and advanced toward Mount the 6th by our artillery the enemy suffered a good the explosion of a single shell from Capt. Wheeler's pany. So secure did they feel that they neglected to battery in response to the shot that blew up one of post pickets. The prisoners are now here in charge his limbers. Our guns fired about two hundred

The fine weather continues. It is more valuable than men or money at this juncture. I am happy in being able to say that, notwithstanding the exposure cavalry, between the two forks of the Shenandoah, and toil to which they have to such an unusual and has brought in several prisoners who aided in degree been subjected for the past week, our troops the attack on his pickets. He reports the inhabitants are in an excellent sanitary condition, the tenants of almost destitute of the necessaries of life, and ignor- the hospital being under the circumstances remarks-

THE EXPECTED BATTLE AT YORKTOWN AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

AND THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Sanitary Commission has made arrangements with the War Department by which it engages to be prepared, whenever required, to completely equip, provision, and furnish, floating hospitals or transports for the wounded, for one thousand patients, and at short notice for a much greater number.

It has already in Washington the larger part of what is necessary for this purpose, and now calls upon its auxiliaries in the Eastern States to send forward such suitable additional stores as they have collected, or can at once collect, without delay. The Commission has recently sent a portable storehouse to Fort Monroe, in order to be able to increase its reserve supply of stores at that point, from which reserve supply of stores at that point, from which articles for the wounded and sick in the line before Yorktown are daily forwarded. Two members of the Commission's regular staff of surgeons, with

Gun-beat Reconneisance—Rebel Basterles

Discovered Shirmishing Centinued. The New Youx Young Tuesday and Wednesday the gun-boats amused themself by shelling the woods believe the Gloucester. One of them approached to within two miles of Yorktown yesterday morning, when the Rebels opened from a new battery concealed in the woods. The boat having obtained the position of their guns, returned to her position without receiving any damage. The firing to-day was renewed allow intervals.

The Rebels yesterday morning, with one thousand men, commenced to strengthen a battery located about three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to bear shout three miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to bear shout there miles to the left of Yorktown, when a battery was brought to bear, causing them to bear shout for housand hardy retreat. The Rebels opened with their heavy guns, when a second battery was brought forward. A brisk fire was now kept up for about four hours, during which three of the enemy's guns were dismounted, when both parties ceased for a while, but was resumed on our part late in the afternoon, and continued till daylight this morning, effectually preventing the Rebels from repairing the damage they had ustained.

The lose of the enemy must have been considerable, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergt. Baker, 2d Michigan, killed, able, as the firing of our artillery was very accurate. Our loss was Sergt. Baker, 2d Michigan, killed, and yell and outper solution in the special need to the position of money be so well expended in behalf of the six and money be so well expended in behalf of the six and money be so well expended in behalf of the six and money be so well expended in behalf of the six and money be so well expended in behalf of the six and money the so well expended in behalf of the six and money the so well expended in behalf of the six and money the sound of the six and money the sound of

ounded.

The Commission is at this moment in especial need the Commission is actus moment in especial need of the means to enable it to act confidently and strongly wherever occasion may present itself. Con-tributions of money are requested to be sent to the Treasurer, George T. Strong, esq., No. 68 Wall

Treasurer, George T. Strong, esq., No. 68 Wall street.

The Commission congratulates its associates on the passage of the bill for the recognization of the Modal Staff of the Army, which includes provisions proposed by the Commission for the purpose of securing a greater degree of systematic sanitary precuring a greater degree of systematic san

Washington, April 16, 1842. In addition to the class of articles previously and

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

MORE REBEL BOASTING.

MORE NEWS FROM FORT PULASKI.

A Naval Bombardment at Glouces ter Point.

Rebels Driven from Their Works.

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF NEWPORT NEWS

FORTRISS MONROR, Wednesday April 14, via Baltimore, Thursday, April 17, 1863.

Calm weather is prevailing in the Roads. It is been most propitious for the reappearan

A flag of truce was sent this morning to deliv scape engineering were observed in a manner that was impossible to obtain even a glimpse of the papers would have pleased the arc. received at headquarters.

Copies of The Richmond Dispatch and Norfol Day-Book were received here last evening.

The Dispatch contains a telegram from Be gard, dated Corinth, 9th inst., stating that he was strongly intrenched, and prepared to defy the Unionists in whatever numbers they might attack him. He claims the battle of Pittsburg Landing as a most important Rebel victory. He says, " We cap-

tured 6,000 Union prisoners, and 36 cannen." The Dispatch, commenting on the above, thinks that the total route of Gens. Buell and Grant

No mention is made of Beauregard being wounded. The Dispatch says in reference to affaire in the Peninsula, that no anxiety need be felt as to the result of the forthcoming battle. The Yankees are to be driven back to the Fortress and thoroughly vanquished by the forces under Gens. Loe, Johnston and Magruder.

The Richmond Dispatch has some co the Merrimac, which it says spent two days in Hampton Roads, bantering the Monitor and the Yankee fleet to come up from the shelter of their batteries. The Rebels claim that the Merrimac is the master

The exploit of the Jamestown, in seizing three of

the Union vessels, is regarded as showing the terror with which the Yankees view the Merrimac. The Dispatch says: "Considering it not worth

while to waste any more coal to entice the Monitor into a condict, the Merrimac has returned to her an-The belief is very general here that the Merris

received some injury during her recent raid, which compelled her to go back to Norfolk. She was undoubtedly aground all the second day, and may, from the beavy weight of her armament, have sprung a leak. She is, however, back at the Norfolk Navy-Yard, and was, there is little doubt, taken back for repairs of some kind.

When moving about the Upper Roads on Friday last and exchanging shots with the Naugatuck, she was very close to the English steamer Racer. At one time she was close alongside.

In conversation with one of the English sailors yesterday, an experienced gunner, he assured me that the last gun the Merrimac fired, the shell exploded before it left the muzzle. He was close enough to see a great commotion on board and the scape of smoke from her port holes.

One of the garrison who escaped from Fort Pulseki is represented as contending that the Union batteries contained one gun that would put its shells through the walls of the fort at any point at which it was aimed, rendering the working of the gane alm impossible. The barbette guns were all sismount and most of those bearing on the attacking batteries were in a similar condition before the fort surren dered. The garrison consisted of over 500 men.

The Rebels have been for several days building large fortifications on the Gloncester side of York River, about two miles from Yorktown, and within eight of our gunboats; but their guns were of too ong a range to allow of the approach of the gunboats to shell the works. About 1,000 men were at work on the fortifications, and the mortars were not of

sufficient range to check the operat Yesterday morning, however, the gunboat Sebag arrived, having a heavy 100-pound rifled Parrott gua, and at once opened upon them with shell, which were so well aimed that they could be seen falling in their midst, and exploding with fatal effect. Rebels could be distinctly seen carrying off their on the ground.

The design of the Sanitary Commission is, in all out of range. At every attempt to repew the work

> The gans mounted by the enemy on the Yorktown side of the river number not less than fifty one hundred pounders, some of them rifled, bearing directly

Our gunboats are at present about two miles below

the town.

There is said to be skirmishing along the whole line before Yorktown, and the Berdan Sharp shooters are spreading terror among the gunners of the

The enemy have made several sorties with infantry to dislodge or capture our riflemen, but have

As to the arrangements for the final siege, we need only say, "The work goes bravely on."

There was some firing this morning by the Rebel batteries to the left of Yorktown, but no damage An extensive smoke has been arising all of to-day

from Newport News, leading to the belief that prep-

arations are making to evacuate it. It has now The following is taken from the Norfolk paper

RICHMOND, Va., April 15, 1862. Both Houses of Congress have adopted a resolution to adjourn on Monday next, and to meet again on the third Monday in August.

Washington, Thursday, April 17, 1862. Washington, Thursday, April 17, 1862. Washington, The boat which left Old Point at 5 o'cleck this merning, reports all quiet in the vicinity. The

town was at no time less than three and a half miles It was but the embodied sense of every soldier.

Not one that did not burn to make the grand endeavor. The end of the week finds its tents stretched to it by its contributors.

Soldier is the embodied sense of every soldier.

It was but the embodied sense of every soldier.

It takes courage for renewed zeal in the good work it takes course for renewed zeal in t 200 feet, as stated. The Hampton Roads are screened from us by a growth of pine. An estuary and marsh miles. Gen. Casey's arrangements were comp for any exigency that might have occurred had any